

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF PRACTICAL LESSONS  
IN "NATURAL SCIENCES" LESSONS OF PRIMARY CLASS

Arzikulova Holida Nazarovna

General secondary education No. 35 in Forish District,  
Jizzakh Region elementary school teacher

**Abstract:** *this article discusses the importance of SCIENCE classes in primary school students' understanding of the integral, inseparable, wholeness of the world, the formation of a scientific worldview, and the development of research skills. Also, the cases of practical exercises in the 2nd grade "Natural Sciences" textbook are covered.*

**Key words:** *primary grade, science, SCIENCE, hands-on activity, practice, vertebrates, invertebrates, heat, light.*

BOSHLANG‘ICH SINIF “TABIY FANLAR” DARSLARIDA AMALIY  
MASHG‘ULOTLARNI SAMARALI TASHKIL ETISH SHART-SHAROITLARI

Arziqulova Xolida Nazarovna

Jizzax viloyati Forish tumanidagi 35-sonli umumiy o‘rta ta’lim  
maktabining boshlang‘ich sinf o‘qituvchisi

**Annotatsiya:** *ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining olamning yaxlit, ajralmas, bir butunligini anglashi, ilmiy dunyoqarashi shakllanishi, tadqiqotchilik ko‘nikmalari rivojlanishida Tabiiy fanlar (SCIENCE) darslarini ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritilgan. Shuningdek, 2-sinf “Tabiiy fanlar” darsligidagi amaliy mashg‘ulotlarining bajarilish holatlari yoritilgan.*

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *boshlang‘ich sinf, tabiiy fanlar, SCIENCE, amaliy mashg‘ulot, amaliyot, umurtqali hayvonlar, umurtqasiz hayvonlar, issiqlik, yorug‘lik.*

Improving the level of knowledge and broadening the worldview of students and young people, making them capable and talented personnel, no less than their peers in the world, is the main goal of the reforms carried out in the education system in our country.

In the newly revised Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About Education”, special attention is paid to primary education, which is considered a component of general secondary and secondary special education. It is determined that "Primary education is aimed at forming the foundations of literacy, knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for students to continue general secondary education" [1] Accordingly, we can say that effective organization of each lesson organized in primary education with the introduction of interactive methods, modern educational technologies, and information and



communication technologies into the lesson process is the main task of every pedagogue today.

As one of the important changes in the education system of Uzbekistan, we can see that starting from the 2021-2022 academic year, SCIENCE, which includes natural sciences, has been introduced in grades 1-6.

Natural science (SCIENCE) has been taught until now in the 1st-2nd grade "The world around us", in the 3rd-4th grade "Natural science", and in the upper grades there are 4 separate subjects, i.e. geography, biology, physics (from the 6th grade). , combines the sciences of chemistry (from the 7th grade)[5].

The advantages and importance of natural sciences (SCIENCE) is that through science, the student understands the integral, inseparable, wholeness of the world, develops a scientific worldview, and develops research skills. As a result, the possibility of successful participation in international studies such as PISA and TIMSS increases[2].

Natural sciences are the sciences that study the substances that make up a person, his health, as well as the entire environment: the soil, the atmosphere, the earth in general, space, nature, all living and inanimate objects, and their changes.

In the organization of natural science lessons in elementary grades, based on the fact that children regularly study the world around us, it is necessary to form a whole idea about nature, their place and the natural resources of all countries in young students. . Students should get acquainted with how people use the natural resources of our country in their labor activities. It is very important to show children that human labor is closely related to nature.

According to these requirements, students of younger age:

- to provide accurate knowledge about animate and inanimate nature, whose interrelationship is revealed;
- providing information about the human body and its health care;
- equip them with the knowledge and skills of conducting observations in nature;
- introducing the human labor activity aimed at rational use of nature and increase of its wealth;
- It is necessary to cultivate love for nature and the desire to protect it[4].

Practice is the criterion of truth. The need for knowledge arises in practice, and their correctness is checked and confirmed through practice.

Knowledge does not appear in people's brains by itself, but is formed in certain work activities. Practice is the main factor in the relationship between man and nature, which, in turn, plays an important role in the system of human relations and social production. The main types of practice are material production and scientific experience. Scientific-natural practice performs the following tasks:

1. Practice is a developmental factor of the cognitive process. He has theoretical knowledge generalizes and does not allow them to be separated from life processes.
2. Practice is also the order, application, and goal of knowing.



3. Practice is a criterion that shows that the process of knowing is real[3].

Practice in natural sciences is the main factor of scientific production. Practice leads to the emergence, scientific formation and development of theory.

Information about bees and wasps was given in the practical exercise on the topic "Let's study invertebrates and vertebrates"[6] given in the 2nd grade "Natural Sciences" textbook. After getting acquainted with this information, in order to strengthen the students' knowledge and organize the lesson in an interesting way, by studying together the bird in the living corner organized in the student's house, the students' interest in science will increase and the acquired knowledge will be applied in daily activities. We have witnessed the formation of competences for receiving llay.



Also, the following information is given in the practical exercise on the topic "We study the effect of heat on bodies"[6] in the textbook:

The bubble bursts if it is brought close to the fire without water.

If water is poured into the bubble and brought close to the fire, it will not burst.

Therefore, the water absorbs most of the heat from the candle and prevents the bubble from bursting.

During this activity, together with the students, we filled a bubble with water and held it to a burning candle. As a result, together with the students, we witnessed that if water is poured into the bubble and it is brought closer to the fire, the balloon does not burst.



The water absorbs most of the heat from the candle and prevents the bubble from bursting.

As a result of conducting a small research, students develop scientific awareness and practical competencies.



As a result of the practical training, students learned the effect of light and heat on objects and their correct use.

During the study of the subject, the teacher explains to the students the melting of snow and ice in the mountains, the emergence of river waters, the development of plants as the days get warmer and spring comes as a result of heat and light[7].

The scientific knowledge of primary school students about nature is important in the formation of their worldviews, in the development of their thinking, in substantiating the laws of nature, the subject of natural sciences (SCIENCE) and the practical exercises organized in these classes.

#### REFERENCES:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining yangi tahrirdagi “Ta’lim to‘g‘risida”gi Qonuni. O‘RQ-637. 2020-yil 23-sentabr. <https://lex.uz>.
2. Abdikhadirova, U. D. (2022). POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF PREPARING PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM BASED ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES (EXAMPLE OF PIRLS). *INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM*, 3(25), 159-163.
3. Dilrabo, E. ., & Dildora, U. . (2022). Modern Approaches Natural Science Lessons. *European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science*, 6, 481–484. Retrieved from <https://emjms.academicjournal.io/index.php/emjms/article/view/437>
4. Nuriddinova M.I. Tabiatshunoslik o‘qitish metodikasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. –T.: Cho‘lpon, 2005.
5. Sayfullayev G.M., Alimova L. Boshlang‘ich sinflarda tabiiy fanlarni o‘tishda amaliy ishlarni tashkil etish // maqola. Scientific progress scientific journal. VOLUME 2 IISSUE 6 I2021 ISSN: 2181-1601. [www.scientificprogress.uz](http://www.scientificprogress.uz).
6. Suyarov K.T. va boshqalar. Tabiiy fan. Umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 2-sinfi uchun darslik. –T.: Respublika ta’lim markazi, 2021.
7. Suyarov K.T. va boshqalar. Tabiiy fan. O‘qituvchilar uchun metodik qo‘llanma. –T.: Respublika ta’lim markazi, 2021.
8. 5. Ali Mansoor, A. A., Mohammed, O. S. M., Ahmed, H. R., Munasser Awadh, A. N., Abdulfatah, H. M., & Sheikh, E. Y. (2023). English language teaching through a short story: A technique for improving students’ vocabulary retrieving. *Cogent Education*, 10(1), 2161221.
9. 6. Kosimova, A. (2022). DRABLLAR–KICHIK HAJMI EPIK JANR. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES* (Vol. 1, No. 21, pp. 490-493).
10. 7. Kosimova, A. (2022). MAIN FEATURES OF LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(12), 1247-1249.



11. 8. Sua, M. R. (2021). Cognitive strategies for developing students' reading comprehension skills using short stories. REXE-Revista de Estudios y Experiencias en Educación, 20(44), 233-253.
12. 9. Kholikovich, T. K. (2022). DEVELOPING PROFESSIONAL LEXICAL COMPETENCE AMONG FUTURE TEACHERS. Conferencea, 88-90.
13. 10. Khalikovich, T. K. (2022). Innovative Methods of Teaching Future Teachers. Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices, 5, 135-136.
14. 11. Xoliqovich, T. X. (2022). TEXNOLOGIK YONDASHUV ASOSIDA O'QITUVCHILARNI KASBIY TAYYORGARLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING XUSUSIYATLARI. IJODKOR O'QITUVCHI, 2(23), 190-192.
15. 12. Xoliqovich, T. X. (2022). BO'LAJAK O'QITUVCHILARNI KASBIY TAYYORGARLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH. PEDAGOGS jurnali, 7(1), 471-474.

